United Nations

S/2016/688*

Security Council

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9 August 2016

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Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you a letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex), drawing urgent attention to the recent developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination, are posing a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.

I request that the letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(*Signed*) Nabeel **Munir**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d' affaires a.i.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 August 2016.

16-13780* (E) 150816

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Annex to the identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

I am writing to draw your urgent attention to the recent developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination, is posing a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.

You will recall that I had also raised with you the question of persisting tensions in the region owing to the unresolved Kashmir dispute during our meeting on the sidelines of the seventieth session of the General Assembly in September 2015. I had reminded you that the United Nations had long-standing obligations to resolve this issue. I had called for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir to fulfil the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people through an independent plebiscite under United Nations auspices.

The current escalation of conflict in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is a direct result of the cold-blooded execution of the 22-year-old Kashmiri leader, Burhan Muzffar Wani, by the Indian occupation forces. His assassination generated a wave of anger and indignation across the territory. Hundreds of thousands of Kashmiris turned out in the streets in peaceful protest to pay homage to this young icon of Kashmiri resistance, and later to attend his funeral. In doing so, they were merely exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly. And yet the Indian occupation forces unleashed a reign of terror upon them. Use of illegitimate and excessive force has so far resulted in over 50 casualties. More than 3,500 people have been injured and about 100 people, including children, may have been left permanently blind by the pellets directly targeted at them.

Indiscriminate use of force against unarmed civilians cannot be condoned under any pretext; and the killing of innocent and unarmed Kashmiris cannot be tolerated under any circumstances. The hapless victims include women, children and the elderly. There have been instances of tear gas shelling of hospitals, harassment of doctors and prevention of access to medical services. To conceal their atrocities from the international community, the Indian authorities have suspended mobile and Internet services and muzzled the independent media.

The situation is a clear manifestation of Indian State terrorism to suppress the Kashmiris' struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination. The spontaneity and spread of the uprising is clear proof of its being indigenous; it is also an unequivocal expression of the popular rejection of Indian occupation. Indian claims that the deteriorating human rights situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is an internal matter is not just a violation of Security Council resolutions and India's international commitments, but it is also a travesty of justice.

Suppressing the voice of the Kashmiri people can never legitimize the Indian occupation of Jammu and Kashmir. The only way to relieve the Kashmiris of their

heart-rending suffering is by immediately implementing the Security Council resolutions, which provide for a fair and impartial plebiscite under United Nations auspices. The Kashmiris have been waiting for the fulfilment of this pledge for almost seven decades now. This is also the only path to sustainable peace in the region.

The situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir demands immediate attention. The grave human rights violations by India must be strongly condemned and an independent enquiry instituted into the extrajudicial killings.

Let me assure you of Pakistan's continued commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the wishes of its people and the resolutions of the Security Council. You would always find in Pakistan a reliable and consistent partner in your efforts to promote peace and stability in South Asia.

(*Signed*) Muhammad **Nawaz Sharif**

United Nations S/2016/689

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters and to the statement concerning the criminal acts perpetrated by armed terrorist groups in Syria with the support of States from the region and beyond, particularly Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, that the Permanent Representative of Syria delivered at the Security Council meeting held on 25 July 2016, I hereby transmit to you a list of the names of the persons killed or injured by shells containing poison gases that armed terrorist gangs fired at the Awamid area of old Aleppo.

Names of the dead:

1. Ibrahim Hasan Awad, 35 years of age
2. Muhammad Ahmad Ibish, 35 years of age
3. Hamzah Muhammad al-Faraj
4. Yahya Abdulkarim Hamawi, 44 years of age
5. Ra'id Talib Qal'aji, 26 years of age
6. Muhid Fadil al-Zaybaq, 22 years of age

Names of the injured:

1. Mahmud Abdulqadir Dashan, 26 years of age
2. Mahmud Ahmad Kurdi, 23 years of age
3. Mahmud Abdullah Mulays, 35 years of age
4. Yusuf Umar Hammadah, 47 years of age
5. Salah Mustafa al-Salih, 35 years of age
6. Muhammad Abdu Hamati, 50 years of age
7. Abdullah Muhammad Tijan, 32 years of age
8. Nadir Muhammad Subhi al-Yusif, 46 years of age
9. Ahmad Habib

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10. Ali Hasan al-Hasan, 22 years of age

11. Khalid Mayyar Misri, 52 years of age

12. Khalid Muhammad Miqrash, 52 years of age

13. Jum'ah Abdulqadir Ka'ud, 36 years of age

14. Ramzi Shaykhu Uthman, 35 years of age

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic once again calls on the Security Council to condemn these crimes. It also calls on the Security Council to take measures immediately in respect of those States that support armed terrorist groups in Syria on the basis of the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism, in particular, resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015), which reaffirm that States Members of the United Nations must not provide any form of support to terrorist groups or the members thereof.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/70/1011–S/2016/690

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 August 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34 (b)
Prevention of armed conflict: strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 8 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the eighth anniversary of the Russian aggression against Georgia (see annex).

Eight years ago, the Russian Federation started its military aggression against Georgia on the very first day of the 2008 Olympic Games. Two years ago, during the 2014 Olympic Games, the Russian Federation started its military aggression against Ukraine, which became the major crisis in Europe since the Second World War. These actions by the Russian Federation proved that the Kremlin did not just disregard the principles of the Olympic Truce strongly promoted by the United Nations, but also once again blatantly violated the Charter of the United Nations, international law and its international obligations. Ukraine calls upon the international community to consolidate efforts and increase pressure on Russia until its complete cessation of any aggression against neighbouring States.

I would appreciate your having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the eighth anniversary of the Russian aggression against Georgia

7 August marks eight years since the Russian Federation unleashed war against Georgia, which resulted in the Russian occupation of a significant part of the territory of a sovereign country.

Since the international community has not given a strong and unequivocal response to the Russian aggression against Georgia, the Russian Federation has chosen the next target — Ukraine.

The occupation of the regions of Georgia, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol and the ongoing Russian aggression in Donbas prove that Russia continues to blatantly violate the Charter of the United Nations, international law and its international obligations and threatens Euro-Atlantic peace and security.

Ukraine confirms its full respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders and calls upon the international community to consolidate efforts and increase pressure on Russia until its complete cessation of any aggression against neighbouring States.

United Nations A/70/1009–S/2016/691

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2016

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 7 August 2016, regarding the eighth anniversary of the August 2008 war (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vakhtang **Makharoblishvili**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-13808 (E) 170816

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Annex to the identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the eighth anniversary of the August 2008 war

7 August 2016 marks the eighth anniversary of Russia's large-scale military intervention and aggression against Georgia. Since then, Russia has continued an illegal occupation of the regions of the sovereign and independent State, in violation of international law, as well as the commitments of the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement.

Eight years after the August 2008 war, as a result of the pragmatic approach of the Georgian Government, the risk of escalation of the conflict is significantly decreased, however the security and humanitarian situation in the occupied territories remains grave. Fortifying the occupation line by razor and barbed wire fences and the so-called "border" signs became a practice. These destructive actions are exacerbated by the abductions and illegal detentions of Georgian citizens. Hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and refugees are still denied the right to safe and dignified return to the places of their original residence, while the remaining population in the occupied regions suffers from permanent ethnic discrimination. A clear illustration of that is the prohibition of education in their native language and the gross violations of the right to freedom of movement and property, which create the risk of a new wave of ethnic cleansing in the occupied regions. Moreover, Moscow launched the factual annexation process of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions, integrating them into Russia's military, economic and social systems, which flagrantly infringes the fundamental principles of international law.

Despite Russia's provocative steps, the Government of Georgia firmly follows the peaceful conflict resolution policy. Georgia remains committed to active engagement in the Geneva International Discussions, aimed at resolving the outstanding security and humanitarian issues between Georgia and Russia in accordance with the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement. The Government of Georgia will further continue its rational policy towards Russia and will use all available diplomatic and political tools to resolve the conflict through peaceful means. Besides, the Government will spare no efforts to create favourable conditions for reconciliation between the war-torn communities and stay open to share the benefits of Georgia's European agenda with the people living beyond the occupation line.

Amid the ongoing occupation of the regions and serious security challenges, Georgia managed to succeed in its democratic transition and sustainable economic development, steadily moving along the path of its European and Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

Georgia expresses its gratitude to the international community for the firm and unwavering support to its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Georgian side calls upon the international community to further consolidate the efforts in responding to the consequences of the August 2008 war and for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Georgia, in compliance with international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its deepest sympathy to the families of the soldiers and civilian population who fell victim to the August 2008 war, as well as to the entirety of Georgia.

United Nations A/70/1005–S/2016/692

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2016
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 1 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of June 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-13810 (E) 160816 170816

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0945	From inside occupied Palestinian territory east of the town of Alma al-Sha'b, an Israeli enemy patrol consisting of 20 personnel and a dog crossed through the metal gate of the technical fence and headed north along the fence for some 600 metres, conducting an inspection of the surrounding area. When a Lebanese Army patrol inspected the area subsequently, it found a recently opened can of tuna and an empty water bottle holder with Hebrew writing on it, approximately 15 metres north of the Blue Line opposite point B15. The stump of a recently cut tree was also observed at the same location.
2 June	1420	At the Hasan Gate on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, an Israeli enemy soldier crossed the line of withdrawal some 30 metres into Lebanese territory for 10 minutes. He fired seven shots from his firearm at a herd of goats in an unsuccessful effort to herd them into occupied territory.
	1939	In the Bastra area, eight Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the Blue Line for a one minute.
4 June	2135 2140	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal near point B64, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicle directed a searchlight at Lebanese territory.
5 June	1400	Between the towns of occupied Ghajar and Abbasiyah in what is called the B14 area, the Israeli enemy set fire to some dry brush, causing a fire to break out in an area of 12 dunums inside Lebanese territory. The fire was put out by the Civil Defence at 1730 hours.
	2130	In the Bastra area, an Israeli enemy soldier crossed the Blue Line for a one-minute period.
7 June	0900	Opposite the town of Sarda, near the Ibl al-Qamh firing range, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a bulldozer, a trench digger, a truck, a Merkava tank and a military vehicle approached and performed some work on a trench. One of the soldiers pointed the tank's cannon at Lebanese territory. The work concluded at 1715 hours and the vehicles left towards occupied Palestinian territory.
	1115	Opposite the town of Labbunah, near point *ghayn*-9, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a 12.7 mm military weapon mounted on a Hummer vehicle at members of a Lebanese Army patrol and made obscene gestures.
	1150	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy crane pulled up the metal gate on the Radar post road, opposite observation point OP2 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and replaced it with cement blocks. It left at 1230 hours.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1200 1800	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, enemy Israeli forces pitched three camouflage tents in the woods west of the Fashkul post.
	2000	On the outskirts of town of Shab'a, in the Shahl area, the Israeli enemy herded some 50 goats belonging to Isma'il Zahrah to one of its positions in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 June	1724 1751	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite observation point 28-4 of the Spanish UNIFIL contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles approached, and one of its members aimed a rifle at the observation point.
	2140 2240	The Israeli enemy fired several flares over its Radar post in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
12-13 June	2330 0030	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired five flares over the area around its Radar post.
14 June	2215 2315	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired three flares over the area around its Radar post.
15 June	1615	Near the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed a Merkava tank cannon at Lebanese territory.
	1900 1945	From its Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of medium machine gun fire at the surrounding area.
17 June	1530	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, a member of an Israeli enemy patrol directed obscene gestures at a member of a Lebanese Army patrol.
20 June	1645	In the Jard area on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, while the civilian Yusuf Zahrah was herding livestock, personnel at the Israeli enemy Radar post fired machine guns into the air towards Lebanese territory to frighten the herder and his flock, without hitting anyone.
21 June	0600 0830	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, explosions interspersed with medium machine gun fire were heard in the area around the Ruwaysat al-Alam post and Jabal al-Rus.
24 June	1745 1900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy sprayed the area around the Radar post with medium machine gun fire.
28 June	0910	From inside occupied territory near the Israeli enemy Labbunah-Jall al-Alam position, hostile personnel aimed weapons mounted on an armoured vehicle at a Lebanese Army patrol.
30 June	1745	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite point BP2, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed their firearms and directed obscene gestures at members of a Lebanese Army patrol.

Sea violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0418	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 221 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
2 June	0548	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1830	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 June	0310	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 minutes, and broadcast over a loudspeaker in Arabic.
	0325	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 175 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0335	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of five minutes, and spoke over a loudspeaker in Arabic.
	0415	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of five minutes.
	0734	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 June	0017	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 June	2135	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 15 seconds, and at Lebanese Army point B3 for a period of 15 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 June	0215	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 352 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. It also twice directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat inside Lebanese waters. The first time was at 0215 hours for a period of 15 seconds and the second was at 0243 hours for a period of one minute. It broadcast over a loudspeaker in Arabic towards the fishing boat when shining the searchlight.
	0316	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a 23-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 369 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 174 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0404	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0800	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a 35-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 June	1857	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 296 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 June	1832	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	1817	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
15 June	1355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 222 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1754	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 June	1837	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 74 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 June	1229	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 June	1148	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1850	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 296 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 June	1037	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 June	1841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 June	1840	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2105	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a period of one minute, and proceeded on its way for some 204 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
29 June	1841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 June	1812	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 241 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in June 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours on 2 June over Rumaysh.
2 June	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b, It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0110 hours on 3 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2055 hours over Aytarun.
4 June	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
5 June	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1920 hours over Rumaysh.
6 June	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2025 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
7 June	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 June	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh.
11 June	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1815 hours over Rumaysh.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 June	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2345 hours over Rumaysh.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 June	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al Sha'b.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 15 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 June	1420	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 June	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1745 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 June	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 June	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1130 hours over Batrun.
23 June	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
24 June	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1120 hours over Kafr Killa.
26 June	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 June	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2215 hours over Rumaysh.
30 June	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

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Letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed letter dated 29 July 2016 from Judge Carmel Agius, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY) (see annex).

In his letter, Judge Agius raised a matter concerning the composition of the Appeals Chamber of ICTY. Specifically, Judge Agius notes that there are seven permanent judges remaining at ICTY, four of whom are assigned to the Appeals Chamber and three to the Mladić trial (of whom one is also assigned to the Prlić appeal). Therefore, in the event of an interlocutory appeal from the Mladić trial, it would not be possible to compose an appellate bench of five judges as required by article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute of ICTY because the judges assigned to the Mladić trial would be conflicted.

In anticipation of this problem, Judge Agius proposes that the Security Council consider authorizing the ad hoc and temporary assignment of Judge Burton Hall (Bahamas) to the Appeals Chamber of ICTY for the purposes of any interlocutory appeals from the Mladić trial. Judge Hall was a permanent judge of ICTY until the recent termination of the proceedings in the Hadžić trial. He is the Presiding Judge in the Stanišić and Simatović retrial before the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism) and as such is based in The Hague. Judge Agius states that Judge Hall would serve in ICTY and the Mechanism simultaneously, and that he would be remunerated on a pro rata basis for any work that he would perform on the interlocutory appeals from the Mladić trial. Judge Agius has consulted other ICTY judges and the President of the Mechanism on his proposal.

In this regard, I should note that a judge of ICTY may also hold the position of judge of the Mechanism, pursuant to article 7 of the Transitional Arrangements set out in annex 2 to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010).

I also recall that in the latest completion strategy report, which was submitted to the Security Council in May 2016, ICTY projected that the Mladić trial will be completed by the end of 2017. Further, according to its May 2016 progress report, the Mechanism expects that the initial projections for the commencement and completion of the Stanišić and Simatović retrial will be presented in the next progress report of the Mechanism to the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

I have the honour to address you in relation to a matter concerning the composition of the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

You will recall that article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute of ICTY provides that "[s]even of the permanent judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members". However, after the completion of the Stanišić & Župljanin appeal on 30 June 2016, and the recent termination of the Hadžić trial on 22 July 2016, ICTY is left with seven permanent judges. Four of the judges are assigned to the Appeals Chamber and three to the Mladić trial (one of whom is also assigned to the Prlić et al. appeal).

In the event of an interlocutory appeal in the Mladić case, the judges assigned to the Mladić trial would be conflicted and could not be assigned to the appeal. Under the current circumstances it would therefore not be possible to compose an Appeals Chamber bench of five judges as required by article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute of ICTY. Further, under the existing statute, I see no option that would enable ICTY to assign an Appeals Chamber of fewer than five judges to any interlocutory appeal from the Mladić case. In any event, I would not consider the assignment of fewer than five judges to be an advisable option.

In order to resolve this pressing issue, I would propose that the Security Council consider authorizing the ad hoc and temporary assignment of Judge Burton Hall (Bahamas), who is both a former permanent judge of ICTY (following the recent termination of the Hadžić case) and current judge of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Mechanism), to the Appeals Chamber of ICTY for the purposes of any interlocutory appeals from the Mladić trial. As the Presiding Judge in the Stanišić & Simatović retrial before the Mechanism, Judge Hall is already based in The Hague. Judge Hall would serve in ICTY and the Mechanism simultaneously and ICTY would remunerate him on a pro-rata basis for any work performed as a member of the Appeals Chamber on the interlocutory appeals. I emphasize that this proposal in no manner envisages Judge Hall's assignment as an extension to his recently expired mandate.

In my view, this is the simplest and most cost-neutral way to resolve the matter. While the potential problem regarding the Mladić case has not materialized yet, it is looming large on the horizon. Indeed, the accused has recently made several requests for leave to appeal that are yet to be disposed of by the Mladić Trial Chamber. Consequently, it is likely that interlocutory appeals will be filed before the Appeals Chamber in the near future, and it is crucial that any such appeals be dealt with promptly so as not to delay the Mladić trial or jeopardize its timely completion or the rights of the accused in any way. It is therefore my duty to raise this matter, which has emerged earlier than could be anticipated following the death of Mr. Hadžić, and request that it be brought to the attention of the Security Council for urgent consideration.

Finally, I would add that I have consulted the Bureau of ICTY on this proposal, in accordance with Rules 23(B) and 23(D) of the ICTY rules of procedure and evidence, and have also discussed the matter comprehensively with all judges at the recent plenary session on 6 July 2016. In addition, I have consulted the President of the Mechanism regarding this proposed arrangement.

I would be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the Security Council at your earliest convenience.

(*Signed*) Judge Carmel **Agius**
President